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XXVII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XIV. Heteroptera: *Families*
Hydrometridæ, Henicocephalidæ, and Reduviidæ (*part.*).
By W. L. DISTANT.

My last contribution terminated with the family Aradidæ. In the sequence of the Catalogue by Lethierry and Severin two small families—Hebridæ and Hydrometridæ—follow the Aradidæ; but in these Walker proposed neither new genera nor species, and therefore, with the exception of the Hydrometridæ, no mention is made of them in the following pages. The examination of the Reduviidæ is made to the end of the Acanthaspinae; but species differently located by Walker will probably be subsequently found which will require inclusion in that subfamily, while a few other species stand over for further examination and comparison.

Fam. Hydrometridæ.

HYDROMETRINÆ.

Genus HYDROMETRA.

Hydrometra albolineata.

Limnobates albolineatus, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 447
(1874).

Hydrometra Greeni, Kirk. Entomol. 1898, p. 2.

Hab. Japan, Bombay, Ceylon.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. x.

Mr. Kirkaldy, in the unique female specimen he described, appears to have dealt with a rubbed specimen. I have a series of Ceylonese examples which perfectly agree with Scott's type (in the Brit. Mus.) and description.

Hydrometra strigosa.

Limnobates strigosa, Skuse, Record Austr. Mus. ii. p. 43, pl. xi. figs. 1, 2 (1893).

Closely allied to the preceding species. The British Museum possesses a specimen from Adelaide.

Fam. Hencocephalidæ.

Genus HENICOCEPHALUS.

Enicocephalus, Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1837, p. 22.

Stenopirates, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 139 (1873).

Hencocephalus collaris.

Stenopirates collaris, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 139. n. 1 (1873).

Hencocephalus anthocoroides.

Stenopirates anthocoroides, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 139. n. 1 (1873).

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Smaller than the dimensions given (7-5 millim.) for the other West-African species, *H. curculio*, Karsch, which has been placed, probably in error, as a synonym of the Indian species, *H. basalis*, Westw., by Lethierry and Severin. I have not, however, seen Karsch's species.

Hencocephalus Wallacei, sp. n.

Piceous; postocular portion of head brownish piceous; lateral margins of the hemelytra, from which a short curved line is emitted a little beyond centre, coxæ, bases of intermediate and posterior femora, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ, the tarsi, and third and fourth joints of the antennæ ochraceous. Antennæ finely pilose, second and third joints subequal in length; head robust, broad, the anteocular a little longer than the postocular area, somewhat strongly pilose; anterior lobe of pronotum a little longer than posterior lobe; hemelytra not quite reaching apex of abdomen. (*Two carded specimens*.)

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. New Guinea; Dorey (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Henicocephalus majusculus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and sternum dull reddish ochraceous; hemelytra piceous; base and lateral margins of hemelytra, legs, and abdomen stramineous; abdomen with the lateral areas mottled with brownish; antennæ pale fuscous brown, basal and apical joints paler in hue. Antennæ finely pilose, second joint slightly longer than the third; anterior lobe of pronotum behind the pronotal collar moderately sculptured and centrally discally sulcate; legs somewhat strongly pilose; eyes black. ♀.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Fam. Reduviidæ.

SAICINÆ.

Genus SAICA.

Saica ochracea, sp. n.

Body above and beneath uniformly dull ochraceous; antennæ, lateral spines to pronotum, scutellar spine, and legs piceous; coxæ and trochanters ochraceous; pronotal spines long, obliquely straight, directed a little forward and upward; scutellar spine long, slightly curved, directed upward and hindward; posterior femora long, about reaching apex of abdomen; antennæ and legs finely hirsute, the anterior femora clothed beneath with fine setæ.

Long. 14 millim.; exp. pronotal spines 4 millim.

Hab. Ecuador: Paramba (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

TRIBELOCEPHALINÆ.

Genus TRIBELOCEPHALA.

Tribelocephala indica.

Opistoplatys indicas, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 20. n. 2 (1873).

This species occurs in both India and Ceylon. *T. lignea*, Reuter (Rev. d'Entom. vi. p. 166, 1887), from Java, may probably prove to be conspecific.

Tribelocephala pallescens, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, lateral marginal area of corium, and body beneath brownish ochraceous, palely hirsute; hemelytra ochraceous, with a minute white spot near end of clavus and two very small, contiguous, transverse, linear white spots near

apex of corium; first joint of antennæ subequal to or slightly shorter than head; pronotum with a distinct central carinate line on the posterior lobe.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Borneo: Sandakan (*Creagh*, Brit. Mus.); Flores (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. indica*, Walk., but differing by its much more hirsute character, especially on the lateral marginal area of the corium.

Tribeleocephala Boschjesmana.

Tribeleocephala Boschjesmana, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 45.

Opinus acuticeps, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 2. n. 4 (1873).

GENUS OPISTOPLATYS.

Opistoplatys foveatus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs fuscous; eyes, posterior lobe of pronotum, corium, tarsi, and apical joints of antennæ dull ochraceous; membrane black; corium elongately foveate at inner basal area and more elongately foveate on the discal area; basal joint of antennæ a little longer than head, first and second joints subequal in length; head, pronotum, scutellum, and legs coarsely pilose; antennæ with the first and second joints strongly hirsute.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. New Guinea: Dory (Brit. Mus.).

Opistoplatys australasiae.

Opistoplatys australasiae, Westw. Zool. Journ. (5) xx. p. 447, pl. xxii. fig. 9 (1859).

Reduvius funereus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 203. n. 68 (1873).

STENOPODINÆ.

Pygolampis aethiops, sp. n.

Dark shining piceous brown, head piceous; legs luteous, apical areas of the femora, bases, apices, and a central annulation to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, base and apex of posterior tibiæ, and inner area of anterior femora (enclosing some small ochraceous spots) black; antennæ with the basal joint brownish, with obscure ochraceous annulations, distinctly longer than the head, subequal in length to the pronotum, remaining joints fuscous; pronotum with a distinct central impression with some ill-defined carinæ on each side;

body beneath brownish ochraceous, central disk of sternum and abdomen more or less piceous.

Long. ♀ 18 millim.

Hab. Natal: Isipingo (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Pygolampis nyasæ, sp. n.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but with the pronotum much more distinctly carinate, the carinæ consisting of two central and continuous, on each side of which are two convexly united about middle and continued to apex by two narrow conterminous carinæ; legs pale luteous, apices of femora brownish; other characters as in *P. æthiops*.

Long. ♀ 14 millim.

Hab. Nyasaland: Fort Johnson (*Rendall*).

Genus SASTRAPADA.

Sastrapada Baerensprungi.

Harpagochares Baerensprungi, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 381.

Sastrapada bipunctata, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 28. n. 7 (1873).

Pygolampis innotata, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 36. n. 17.

Genus CTENOTRACHELUS.

Ctenotrachelus longicollis.

Sastrapada longicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 28. n. 4 (1873).

Ctenotrachelus longicollis, Champ. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. ii. p. 185 (1898), note.

Head beneath, sternum, and abdomen with a continuous fuscous fascia on each lateral area; meso- and metasterna and abdomen with three slender faint and broken discal fuscous lines.

Long. 19 millim.

Hab. Amazons (Brit. Mus.).

Genus NITORNUS.

Nitornus fuliginosus, sp. n.

Above ochraceous, mottled with fuscous; beneath with legs more uniform ochraceous; head with the postocular a little darker than the antecular area; eyes black; antennæ ochraceous, apex of second and the whole of third and fourth joints fuscous; ocelli distinct; pronotum with a broad, central, more or less distinct, longitudinal fuscous fascia, and the lateral areas obsoletely suffused with the same colour; scutellum with a central basal fuscous spot and with the apex

tuberculately elevated; corium pale fuscous brown, lateral margins and subapical area luteous, a distinct brown spot near inner angle; membrane pale dull ochraceous, the marginal areas darker; connexivum amply produced from about centre and lobately angulate, transversely dull castaneous at the lobate angles; abdomen beneath with a distinct central ridge; rostrum luteous, lateral areas of first joint, apex of second, and the remaining joints dark brown; prosternum very distinctly longitudinally sulcate.

Long. 21 millim.

Brazil: Iguarasse (G. Ramage, Brit. Mus.).

Genus ONCOCEPHALUS.

Oncocephalus cingalensis.

Oncocephalus cingalensis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 26. n. 16 (1873).

Pronotum with two transverse ochraceous spots at base.

Hab. Ceylon; Singapore; Borneo: Sandakan (Brit. Mus.).

Oncocephalus annulipes.

Oncocephalus annulipes, Stål, Cefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 44. 1; En. Hem. iv. p. 88 (1874).

Oncocephalus cingalensis, Kirby (nec Walk.), Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 117 (1891).

Stål identified this species, which he described, from Caffraria, Sierra Leone, Philippines, Australia, and New Caledonia. The Brit. Museum also contains specimens from Ceylon, Singapore, Java, Borneo, and East Africa. I took the species in the Transvaal. Some recent writers—Reuter, Lethierry and Severin—have considered it as confined to South Africa; but this seems clearly erroneous.

Oncocephalus lineatus.

Reduvius lineatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 200. n. 61 (1873).

Genus CANTHESANCUS.

Canthesancus geniculatus, sp. n.

Dull brownish ochraceous; head with a broad central fascia and another on each lateral area black, the central fascia attenuated at the area of the eyes and again at base, and more or less margined on each side with reddish ochraceous; antennæ black, third joint (excluding apex) ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins and a central and anteriorly attenuated fascia on posterior lobe black,

all the black markings margined with reddish ochraceous, and the anterior and lateral spines of that colour; scutellum black, its spine ochraceous, with the apex fuscous; hemelytra much mottled with ochraceous and with a small spot at about one fourth from base, a larger subquadrate spot concavely sinuate posteriorly at base of membrane, and a central narrow oblique spot on outer area of membrane glossy black; body beneath fuscous; legs piceous, bases of femora and the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, the apices and a subbasal annulation to the anterior and intermediate tibiæ and more than the apical half of posterior tibiæ black; lateral spines to pronotum moderately directed backward, scutellar spine curved and strongly directed backward; first and second joints of antennæ subequal in length; femora very distinctly sulcated near apices.

Long. 26 millim.

Hab. China: Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus THODELMUS.

Thodelmus Falleni.

Thodelmus Falleni, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 378.

Stenopoda hastata, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 32. n. 14 (1873).

Genus — ?

Stenopoda hyalinipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 31. n. 10 (1873).

Podormus hyalinipennis, Leth. & Sev. t. iii. p. 85 (1896).

The unique type of this species is without abdomen, and therefore exact generic identification is impossible. Lethierry and Severin have placed it in the genus *Podormus*; but this is incorrect, as the postocular portion of the head is as long or a little longer than the antecular portion, not "parte anteculari parte postoculari nonnihil longiore et graciliore," as described by Stål; the legs are longly pilose.

SALYAVATINÆ.

Genus LISARDA.

Lisarda inornata.

Acanthaspis inornata, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 175. n. 51 (1873).

Lisarda rhypara.

Lisarda rhypara, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 192.

Reduvius argillaceus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 195. n. 47 (1873).

Lisarda cænosa.

Acanthaspis cænosa, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 39.
Reduvius turpis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 192. n. 41 (1873).

Walker's type is a somewhat faded specimen, but the black fasciæ to the abdomen beneath are quite distinct, though not mentioned in the description.

Lisarda annularis.

Reduvius annularis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 199. n. 60 (1873).

Lisarda conspersa.

Reduvius conspersus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 197. n. 52 (1873).

Genus VALENTIA.

Valentia apetala.

Petalochirus apetalus, Vuill. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 142, pl. i. fig. 10.
Petalochirus funestus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 9 (1873).

Genus PETALOCHIRUS.

Petalochirus malayus.

Petalochirus malayus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 191; Reut. Rev. d'Entom. vi. p. 162 (1887).
Petalochirus vicinus, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 126.
Petalochirus singularis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 10. n. 12 (1873).

The species identified by Walker as *P. malayus* (*loc. cit.* p. 9. n. 7) is *P. brachialus*, Stål. Mr. Kirby was thus misled into including the first-named species in his Ceylonese enumeration (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 117, 1891).

Genus SYBERNA.

Syberna? munita.

Petalochirus munitus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 9. n. 11 (1873).

This species seems to belong to the genus *Syberna*, with the exception of the anterior tibiæ, which are slightly curved and dilated near base and more slightly dilated at apex. The unique type is not in sufficiently good condition for more precise generic location.

HOLOPTILINÆ.

Genus PTILO CERUS.

Ptilocerus subannulatus.

Maotys subannulatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 88. n. 5 (1873).
Maotys simplex, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 89. n. 7.

Genus HOLOPTILUS.

Holoptilus melanospilus.

Maotys melanospilus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 88. n. 3 (1873).

Ptilocerus melanospilus, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Héém. t. iii. p. 93 (1896).

ACANTHASPINÆ.

Genus CENTROCNEMIS.

Centrocnemis philippinensis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; head with a short line in front of the antenniferous tubercles, a median line, two short lateral vittæ, and sides of head behind eyes black; antennæ ochraceous, apex of second and the whole of the third and fourth joints piceous; pronotum with the disk shaded with piceous; scutellum and hemelytra piceous, apex of scutellum and veins of corium pale ochraceous, veins of membrane dull ochraceous; connexivum piceous, its segmental margins, some oblique fasciæ, and many of the marginal spines ochraceous; body beneath and legs piceous; pronotal spines and lateral angles, margins of acetabulæ, coxæ, trochanters, apices of femora, two broad annulations to tibiæ, two central longitudinal series of linear spots, segmental lateral and basal margins, and sublateral oblique vittæ to abdomen, ochraceous. Pronotal angles much dilated, with four long apical spines, of which the two central ones are the most developed.

Long. 23–25 millim.

Hab. Philippines: Saman and Cape Engano (*Whitehead*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. Signoreti*, Stål; differing by the four spined lateral pronotal angles, different colour of the hemelytra, &c.

Genus ALLÆOCRANUM.

Allæocranum biannulipes.

Opisæctus biannulipes, Montr. & Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 69.

Reduvius laniger, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvii. p. 411 (1876).

Butler's description does not appear to be recorded by Lethierry and Severin.

Genus CENTROGONUS.

Centrogonus spinicollis.

Acanthaspis spinicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 178. n. 63 (1873).

Vellejus multispinus, Reut. (part.), Rev. d'Entom. vi. p. 162 (1887).

Among the characters not mentioned by Walker in his description are the following:—A rounded black spot on corium near base of membrane and a smaller ochraceous spot at about centre of apical margin to corium.

Genus VARUS.

Varus varius.

Reduvius varius, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 190. n. 37 (1873).

Genus REDUVIUS.

Reduvius semiflavus.

Reduvius semiflavus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 190. n. 36 (1873).

Corium luteous, with a transverse dark castaneous fascia crossing base of membrane, but not quite reaching the lateral margins, and with its apical angle also castaneous; clavus luteous, with a dark castaneous median longitudinal fascia.

Reduvius humeralis.

Acanthaspis humeralis, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 40 (1874).

Closely allied to *R. tenebrosus*, Walk. (Cat. Het. vii. p. 194, 1873), from China. Scott's type is in the British Museum.

Reduvius labeculatus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum piceous; corium with the veins, a large subbasal spot, two or three small distinct spots at inner angular area, and a spot before apical angles, pale luteous; connexivum alternately ochraceous and piceous; membrane fuliginous, with the veins paler; meso- and metasterna, abdomen beneath, and coxæ dark shining castaneous; legs ochraceous; a central and apical annulation to femora, base and apical area of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, base and apex of posterior tibiæ, and apices of the tarsi, castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, extreme apices of first and second joints castaneous. Pronotum very strongly centrally channelled on disk, its lateral angles obtuse; body moderately pilose, its lateral margins, legs, and antennæ longly pilose.

Long. 15–15½ millim.

Hab. British East Africa: Samburu and Voi (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Reduvius luteipes, sp. n.

Above piceous; beneath piceous brown; head in front of

eyes, connexivum, rostrum, central sulcation to prosternum, acetabula, coxæ, and legs ochraceous; lateral margins of abdomen obscurely paler in hue.

Closely allied to *R. tarsatus*, Germ., from which it differs by the unicolorous legs, the ochraceous connexivum and anterior area of head, lateral lobe of pronotum more finely rugulose, anterior pronotal angles less tubercularly prominent, &c.

Long. 21–22 millim.

Hab. British East Africa: Athi-ya-Mawe (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus LEOGORRUS.

Leogorrus xanthospilus.

Reduvius xanthospilus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 184. n. 12 (1873).

Leogorrus picturatus.

Leogorrus picturatus, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 119 (1872).

Reduvius signatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 184. n. 13 (1873).

Leogorrus pallipes.

Leogorrus pallipes, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 119 (1872).

Reduvius crassipes, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 186. n. 18 (1873).

Genus ACANTHASPIS.

Acanthaspis uncinata.

Mardania uncinata, Stål, Cefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 189.

Reduvius curvifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 192. n. 40 (1873).

Acanthaspis bistillata.

Acanthaspis bistillata, Stål, Cefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 443.

Acanthaspis pictipes, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 176. n. 52 (1873).

Var. *Acanthaspis picina*, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 51.

Walker, in his description of his *A. pictipes*, writes:—"Fore wings with a large round luteous spot near the base." He should have written "near apex." Stål's *A. picina*, the type of which is in the British Museum, is a varietal form in which the legs have the red markings very obscure.

Acanthaspis fulvipes.

Plutymerus fulvipes, Dall. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1850, p. 6, pl. ii. fig. 3.

Acanthaspis fulvipes, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 49.

Acanthaspis quadrinotata, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 175. n. 49 (1873).

Acanthaspis quadristillata, Stål, MS.

A specimen in the British Museum examined by Stål bears his own label, *A. quadristillatus*, Stål.

Acanthaspis angularis.

Acanthaspis angularis, Stål, Gfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 188.

Var. *Acanthaspis heluto*, Kirby (nec Stål), Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 114 (1891).

Corium with a luteous spot at base.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*).

Acanthaspis sexguttatus.

Reduvius sexguttatus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 832 (1775).

Acanthaspis tergemina, Kirby (nec Burm.), Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 114 (1891).

The true *A. tergemina*, Burm., appears to be absent from Ceylon.

Acanthaspis biligata.

Reduvius biligatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 195. n. 46 (1873).

Closely allied to *A. flavovaria*, Hahn.

Acanthaspis hieroglyphicus.

Spiniger hieroglyphicus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 165. n. 60 (1873).

Acanthaspis rubricosa.

Acanthaspis rubricosa, Stål, Gfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 39.

Reduvius cruentus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 192. n. 42 (1873).

Acanthaspis flavovaria.

Reduvius flavovaria, Hahn, Wanz. Ins. ii. p. 18, fig. 126 (1834).

Pirates sculpturatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 125. n. 95 (1873).

Acanthaspis lateralis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, connexivum, legs, and body beneath castaneous; corium and membrane picceous; lateral margins of corium (broadest at base and apex) and base of clavus ochraceous; membrane with the veins and margins obscure dull brownish ochraceous.

Head with the postocular area a little longer than the anteocular; pronotum with the anterior lobe deeply furrowed, the posterior lobe rugose, the lateral angles spinously produced and directed backward; scutellum rugose; legs moderately pilose.

Long. 19-20 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Sierra Leone (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. lurco*, Stål.

Acanthaspis divisiollis.

Reduvius divisiollis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 197. n. 51 (1873).

Genus PLATYMERIS.

Platymeris erebus, sp. n.

Black; antennæ (excluding basal joint) brownish ochraceous; corium with a large discal ochraceous or luteous spot, which almost reaches lateral margin and crosses the basal margin of membrane.

Pronotum with the anterior lobe deeply furrowed but unarmed, the posterior lobe with the lateral angles subacutely prominent and recurved.

Long. 37–40 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.

Hab. Mombasa (Brit. Mus.). Presented by Directors of East African Co. (Brit. Mus.).

The unicolorous black legs will alone distinguish this from any other species of the genus.

KHAFRA, gen. nov.

Body oblong or ovately oblong; head considerably produced in front of eyes, ante- and postocular areas subequal in length; eyes large; ocelli prominent, placed just behind eyes; rostrum with the second joint distinctly longer than the first; antennæ with the first joint considerably passing the apex of the head; pronotum transversely constricted at the base of anterior lobe, the posterior lateral angles more or less spinously prominent or subprominent; scutellum with the lateral margins straight for a short distance from base, thence concavely sinuate to apex, which is produced in a long spine directed hindward, base on each side moderately tuberculate but not spined; legs moderately long and slender, the posterior coxæ furthest apart, anterior tibiæ not provided with a distinct apical spongy furrow; abdomen beneath with a distinct central ridge.

Allied to *Platymeris*.

Type *K. prædo*, Stål.

Khafra prædo.

Platymeris prædo, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 49.

Hab. Sierra Leone (*Morgan*, Brit. Mus., type); Calabar (*Rutherford*, Coll. Dist.).

Khafra fulvonigra.

Platyeris fulvonigra, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 147. n. 10 (1873).

Hab. East Africa.

This species appears to have been overlooked in the enumeration of Lethierry and Severin.

Khafra concoloripes, sp. n.

Piceous; head, sternum, and rostrum obscure castaneous; legs pale castaneous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, basal joint piceous; lateral angles of pronotum and apex of scutellum castaneous.

Allied to *K. prado*, Stål, but with the body more elongate and slender, pronotal angles more acute, abdomen without pale margin, legs concolorous, &c.

Long. 27 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. S. Nigeria (*D. A. MacAlister*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SPINIGER.

Spiniger truculentus.

Spiniger truculentus, Stål, Rio Hem. i. p. 70. 3 (1860).

Spiniger decoloratus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 164. n. 58 (1873).

Spiniger rufescens.

Spiniger rufescens, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 401. 23 (1859).

Spiniger rutilans, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 161. n. 52 (1873).

Walker's description of his *S. rutilans* is inexact. The head is not black, but only discoloured; the clavus and membrane are not black, but brownish grey, and that colour extends beyond the clavus to the claval marginal area of the corium.

Spiniger spinidorsis.

Reduvius spinidorsis, Gray, Griff. Anim. Kingd. xii. p. 244, pl. xci. fig. 1 (1832).

Spiniger lutescens, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 160. n. 49 (1873).

Spiniger pictus.

Spiniger pictus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 160. n. 50 (1873).

Closely allied to *S. eburneus*, Lepell. & Serv.

Spiniger tenebrifer.

Reduvius tenebrosus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 185. n. 15 (1873).

Spiniger tenebrosus, Champ. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. ii. p. 198 (1899), note.

Reduvius tenebrifer, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 205.

A species probably synonymic with one previously described, and here only denoted in its proper genus.

Spiniger nothus, sp. n.

Spiniger maculifer, Walk. (part.), Cat. Het. vii. p. 162. n. 54 (1873).

Spiniger pulchellus, Walk. (part.), loc. cit. p. 163. n. 56.

The series of specimens thus identified by Walker represent two species. A reference to the description of *pulchellus* will show that Walker has described the hind lobe of the pronotum twice over, which refers to two species, while under the description of *S. maculifer* he has correctly given the spotted under surface of the larger species and its correct dimensions, with other characters which do not apply to anything else to be found.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; head from between the eyes, second joint of antennæ, tubercular anterior angles, two long discal spines, and a short tubercular spine on each lateral margin of anterior pronotal lobe, a central subbasal fascia and the lateral areas and spines of posterior pronotal lobe, scutellar spine, basal angle of corium, coxæ, acetabula, two large discal spots (sometimes united) on second, third, and fourth abdominal segments, and small elongate spots on abdominal margin, luteous; hemelytra cinnamon-brown; corium with a pale narrow subcostal luteous fascia.

Anterior lobe of pronotum with two long ascending discal spines, the anterior angles spinously tuberculate, and with a short tubercle on each lateral margin; lateral angles of posterior lobes longly, straightly, spinously produced; scutellar spine long, nearly perpendicular.

Long. 24-29 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 millim.

Hab. Amazons (Brit. Mus.).

Spiniger mixtus, sp. n.

Spiniger pulchellus, Walk. (part.), Cat. Het. vii. p. 163. n. 56 (1873).

Black; a broad anterior fascia to posterior lobe of pronotum and occupying the lateral angles, base and lateral margins to corium, ochraceous; a transverse fascia to corium near base of membrane and abdomen beneath stramineous; sternum and legs black; under surface of basal joint of rostrum, central fascia to head beneath, under surfaces of anterior and intermediate femora, and coxæ stramineous; posterior margin to prosternum and a posterior spot on each side of mesosternum ochraceous; anterior lobe of pronotum with two long erect black spines, their bases ochraceous, the anterior angles

tuberculate; lateral angles of posterior lobe with a somewhat long black spine directed a little backward, their bases ochraceous; scutellar spine long, black, perpendicular.

Long. 15 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Amazons (*Bates*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus CERILOCUS.

Cerilocus nero.

Cerilocus nero, Stål, (Efv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 443.

Reduvius decisus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 191. n. 39 (1873).

Cerilocus histrio, sp. n.

Black; a large ochraceous spot near inner angle of corium; antennæ (excluding basal joint), apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi brownish ochraceous; eyes and ocelli more or less stramineous, apical margin of membrane greyish white. Pilose, especially the antennæ and legs; pronotum with the anterior angles nodulose prominent, the disk of both lobes centrally impressed, posterior lateral angles subprominent and rounded; first joint of antennæ short, barely reaching apex of head, about one fourth the length of second joint; first and second joints of rostrum subequal in length.

Long. 22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. British East Africa (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

MANKUNINGA, gen. nov.

Body elongate, depressed; head well produced in front of eyes, where it is profoundly longitudinally sculptured; antennæ with the first joint short, not reaching apex of head and about one fourth the length of second joint; rostrum with the first joint slightly shorter than the second; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, transversely constricted before middle, the anterior lobe sculptured and longitudinally impressed, the posterior lobe not or very obsoletely longitudinally impressed, lateral angles rounded; scutellum a little shorter than broad; legs very long, posterior tibiæ extending beyond the apex of the abdomen for rather more than half their length; anterior femora moderately incrassated but unarmed; anterior tibiæ provided with a profound apical spongy fovea; prosternum centrally sulcate; abdomen convex beneath and centrally ridged.

This genus is allied to *Cerilocus*, Stål, from which it differs by the sculptured anterior lobe of the pronotum, by the length of the posterior tibiæ, the convex abdomen beneath, &c.

Mankuninga longipes, sp. n.

Black above, piceous brown beneath; a large rounded discal spot near inner angle of corium and the legs ochraceous; femoral apices, bases of posterior femora, tibiæ and tarsi brownish ochraceous; lateral abdominal margins ochraceous, spotted with brown; legs and antennæ somewhat longly pilose.

Long. 25 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 millim.

Hab. British East Africa (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus VELITRA.

Velitra rubropicta.

Opinus rubropicta, Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 339 (1843).

Reduvius rivulosus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 194. n. 45 (1873).

Velitra subfasciatus.

Reduvius subfasciatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 200. n. 63 (1873).

Velitra sinensis.

Reduvius sinensis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 196. n. 49 (1873).

Described from China; also received from Ceylon.

Velitra marginata.

Velitra marginata, Sign. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genov. xv. p. 544 (1880).

Velitra fuscinervis, Reut. Act. Soc. Sc. Fennic. xii. p. 322 (1881).

Genus LENÆUS.

Lenæus pyrrihus.

Lenæus pyrrihus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 187.

Opinus rugicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 3. n. 14 (1873).

Walker has misdescribed this species. The antennæ are not black, but the second and third joints are fuscous, the first, and base of second, testaceous.

Genus SMINTHUS.

Sminthus singularis.

Reduvius singularis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 198. n. 53 (1873).

Sminthus unifasciatus.

Reduvius unifasciatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 201. n. 64 (1873).

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. x. 14

Sminthus Greeni, sp. n.

Pale sanguineous; head in front of eyes, eyes, area of the ocelli, a small spot on each side of base, anterior lobe of pronotum (excluding base), lateral margins of posterior lobe, corium, membrane, connexivum, prosternum, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, lateral areas of abdomen beneath, apices of the femora, and under surfaces of anterior and intermediate femora piceous; tibiæ ferruginous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, apical joint and base and apex of second joint piceous; base of corium and clavus sanguineous. Posterior lobe of pronotum with three distinct longitudinal impressions; base of scutellum centrally sulcate.

Long. 17 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus STALIASTES.

Staliastes rufus.

Tapeinus rufus, de Casteln. Essai, p. 82, ♀ (1832).

Opinus semicostalis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 4. n. 16 (1873).

Staliastes strigifer.

Opinus strigifer, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 3. n. 14 (1873).

The antennæ are not black as described by Walker, but pale fuscous, excluding basal joint and base of second joint.

Genus DURGANDA.

Durganda nigripes.

Opinus nigripes, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 4. n. 17 (1873).

Durganda Signoreti, nom. nov.

Durganda nigripes, Sign. (nom. præocc.), Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genov. xv. p. 543 (1880).

Genus TIARODES.

Tiarodes obyanus, sp. n.

Sanguineous; head, fifth and sixth segments and apex of abdomen bluish black; corium (excepting basal angle) and the membrane black; legs brownish, finely ochraceously pilose, femora bluish-black above; connexivum sanguineous, with the last two segments bluish black; head with an ochraceous collar; antennæ with the first and second joints bluish black, third joint brownish ochraceous; head faintly

transversely striate; anterior pronotal angles obtusely prominent, transverse incision profound, lateral posterior angles broadly rounded; lateral margins of connexivum faintly rugulose.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Oby Island, near New Guinea (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. Kukenthali*, Bredd.

Genus LAMUS.

Lamus lignarius.

Conorhinus lignarius, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 17. n. 26 (1873).

Eratyrus lignarius, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hémi. t. iii. p. 117 (1896).

Mr. Champion (Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. ii. p. 206, note) previously suggested the placing of this species in the genus *Lamus*.

Lamus megistus.

Conorhinus megistus, Burm. Handb. ii. p. 246 (1835).

Conorhinus porrigens, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 19. n. 29 (1873).

MARLIANUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Rhodnius*, Stål. Head long, cylindrical, apex with a short spine or tubercle on each side; antennæ inserted at less than one half from apex, first joint short, not nearly reaching apex of head, second joint longer than first or third; rostrum with the first and second joints almost subequal in length; pronotum moderately constricted, unarmed on disk; posterior angles subprominent and rounded, anterior lobe centrally sulcate, posterior lobe centrally bicarinate; connexivum moderately convexly produced; hemelytra not quite reaching apex of abdomen.

Marlianus diminutus.

Conorhinus diminutus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 19. n. 30 (1873).

Hab. Venezuela (*Dyson*, Brit. Mus.).

Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species belonging to the Fam. Reduviidæ (part.).

Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

Spiniger leucotelus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 159. n. 47 (1873).

— *sigillatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 48.

— *pictus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 160. n. 50.

- Spiniger basalis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 161. n. 51.
 — *umbrifer*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 162. n. 53.
 — *pardalinus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 164. n. 57.
Acanthaspis aliena, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 171. n. 26.
 — *luteipes*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 175. n. 50.
 — *megaspilus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 176. n. 53.
 — *dubius*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 177. n. 54.
 — *micrographa*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 55.
Reduvius semijlavus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 190. n. 36.
 — *tenebrosus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 194. n. 44.
 — *debilis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 202. n. 67.
Tiarodes juncturus, Walk. *loc. cit.* viii. p. 7. n. 6 (1873).
Oncocephalus ventralis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 24. n. 6.
Pygolampis unicolor, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 36. n. 18.
 — *macera*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 37. n. 20.
 — *australis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 38. n. 21.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- Maotys viverra*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 88. n. 2 (1873), belongs to gen. *Holoptilus*.
 — *melanospilus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 3, belongs to gen. *Holoptilus*.
 — *venosus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 4, belongs to gen. *Ptilocerus*.
 — *subannulatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 5, belongs to gen. *Ptilocerus*.
 — *guttifer*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 89. n. 6, belongs to gen. *Ptilocerus*.
Platymeris fulvonigra, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 147. n. 10, belongs to gen. *Khavra*,
 g. n.
Spiniger hieroglyphicus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 165. n. 60, belongs to gen. *Acanthaspis*.
Acanthaspis inornata, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 175. n. 51, belongs to gen. *Lisarda*.
 — *spiniicollis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 178. n. 63, belongs to gen. *Centrogonus*.
Reduvius pallescens, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 183. n. 9, belongs to gen. *Sphæridopus*.
 — *xanthospilus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 184. n. 12, " " *Leogorrus*.
 — *tenebrosus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 185. n. 15, " " *Spiniger*.
 — *varius*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 190. n. 37, " " *Tarus*.
 — *biligatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 195. n. 46, " " *Acanthaspis*.
 — *sinensis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 196. n. 49, " " *Velitra*.
 — *divisicollis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 197. n. 51, " " *Acanthaspis*.
 — *conspersus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 197. n. 52, " " *Lisarda*.
 — *singularis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 198. n. 53, " " *Sminthus*.
 — *annularis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 199. n. 60, " " *Lisarda*.
 — *lineatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 200. n. 61, " " *Oncocephalus*.
 — *subfasciatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 63, " " *Velitra*.
 — *unifasciatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 201. n. 64, " " *Sminthus*.
 — *incommodus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 204. n. 71, " " *Leogorrus*.
Opinus strigifer, Walk. *loc. cit.* viii. p. 3. n. 14, " " *Staliastes*.
 — *nigripes*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 4. n. 17, " " *Durganda*.
Petalochirus munitus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 9. n. 11, " " *Syberna*?
Conorhinus lignarius, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 17. n. 26, " " *Lamus*.
 — *diminutus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 19. n. 30, " " *Marlianus*,
 [g. n.]
Opistoplatys indicas, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 20. n. 2, " " *Tribeloc-*
 - [cephala.

To be treated as non-existent.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

Spiniger bipustulatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 163, n. 55 (1873).

Acanthaspis inæqualis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 168, n. 5.

Reduvius pyrrhophorus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 196, n. 48.

Conorhinus arenarius, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 18, n. 28.

Iygotlampis concolor, Walk. loc. cit. p. 37, n. 19.

XXVIII.—*A Revision of the Fishes of the Family*
Stromateidæ. By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

[Concluded from p. 131.]

CENTROLOPHUS.

Centrolophus, Lacep. Hist. Nat. Poiss. iv. p. 441 (1802).

Pompilus, Lowe, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1839, p. 81.

This genus is distinguished from *Lirus* by the elongated body and the maxillary slipping under the præorbital for the entire length of its upper edge. The spines of the dorsal and anal are slender, indistinct, and graduating. Seven branchiostegals. 25 vertebræ.

Synopsis of the Species.

- a. Lateral line with a short curve above the pectoral,
thence running along the middle of the body.
D. 45. A. 30 1. *C. brittanicus*.
- b. Lateral line with a rather long curve. D. 37-41.
A. 23-25.
Dorsal fin rounded..... 2. *C. niger*,
Dorsal fin slightly emarginate in its posterior half. 3. *C. mauricus*.

Centrolophus brittanicus, Gthr.

Centrolophus brittanicus, Günther, Cat. ii. p. 402 (1860).

This species is known only from one specimen from Polperro, Cornwall, which is not well stuffed, so that accurate measurements are not possible. The body seems to be rather more elongated than in *C. niger*, the head rather smaller. D. 45. A. 30. The fin-rays are broken off short. The base of the dorsal is longer relatively to the total length of the body, the base of the anal shorter than in *C. niger*. Lateral line with a short curve above the pectoral, then running along the middle of the body. In other characters very similar to *C. niger*.

Total length 520 millim.